

EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL

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Nixon freeze order angers labor

Workers will bear burden, Meany says

The AFL-CIO Executive Council was called into a special session Thursday, August 19, "to consider all aspects of the President's action" and to seek answers from administration spokesmen to "the many perplexing questions left unanswered."

In announcing this, AFL-CIO President George Meany sharply criticized Nixon's action, and said "the entire burden is likely to fall on workers covered by highly visible collective bargaining contracts."

"It is quite apparent that the President wants to give another tax bonanza to American corporations on top of his \$37 billion tax giveaway to them in the form of increased depreciation allowances. This bonanza would be at the expense of American workers already the victims of inflation and recession," Meany said.

"It is apparent that the President was tacitly acknowledging that his previous economic game plan was an absolute failure. Public confidence would have been better served if he had candidly acknowledged his failure."

"Only seven weeks ago, the

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State Fed sees it as frightening

President Nixon "has abandoned his disastrous economic policies" but "still believes in planned unemployment for workers and tax giveaways for industry," the California Labor Federation said in a statement.

The statement follows: "After two and a half years of growing unemployment and uncontrolled inflation, Mr. Nixon has abandoned his disastrous economic policies."

"The new game plan is nothing but the old Alley Oop pass. The President is throwing the ball up in the air and hoping to God it comes down in the hands of big business."

"Perhaps the most frightening part of the new plan is the revelation that Mr. Nixon still believes in planned unemployment for workers and tax giveaways for industry."

"His move toward lower auto costs and partial import limits appear to be cynical gestures when measured against his heartless decision to fire 130,000 employees."

"His failure to propose a freeze on profits and bankers' interest rates confirms his commitment to the very policies that have given the country its gravest economic crisis since the Great Depression."

International trade brings U.S. crisis

The American economy and our way of life is being threatened by what's happening in foreign trade.

U.S. jobs and technology are being exported. High technology goods are being imported.

The United States, once the dominant nation in world trade, is becoming a debtor nation. But multinational corporations based in the U.S. are the biggest beneficiaries.

See page 5 for the full story as told by the AFL-CIO Industrial Relations Department. But don't expect Nixon's new policy to end the crisis.

CLC plans analytical conference

The Alameda County Central Labor Council directed Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx to set up a conference of business agents with attorneys and economists to learn "how different things are going to be for us under this new order" of President Nixon.

"The only thing that is clearly stopped (by Nixon's executive order) is wage increases," Groulx told the Labor Council Monday night. "We are concerned about the fact that nothing has stopped profits or interest increases."

He was directed to set up the conference on "as wide a basis as possible." The meeting would be open to all interested business agents.

Its purpose would be to answer the flood of questions as to just what the wage-price freeze does to labor contracts and to outline the best course for unions to follow.

Meanwhile Groulx relayed the opinion of Victor Van Bourg, attorney for the Labor Council, for guidance of those local unions that have not received legal opinions or directives from their internationals.

Van Bourg said in part:

"Any economic items negotiated and signed with management prior to August 16th, including entering raises previously agreed to are binding on management, and the Unions should insist that these increases be paid."

"The President's statement does not take away the union's right to strike either for wage demands or to enforce agree-

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Bonanza for big business

Organized labor greeted President Nixon's wage-price freeze with anger as a multibillion dollar giveaway to big corporations at the expense of workers.

"The most frightening part" of Nixon's order, said Executive Secretary Jack Henning of the California Federation of Labor, is that it shows "Nixon still believes in planned unemployment for workers and tax giveaways for industry."

AFL-CIO President George Meany called it "another tax bonanza to American corporations" with workers "covered by highly visible collective bargaining contracts" likely to bear "the entire burden."

"Nothing (in the order) has stopped profits or interest," said Executive Secretary-treasurer Richard K. Groulx of the Alameda County Central Labor Council. "The only thing that is clearly stopped is wage increases."

Don Vial, president of the Association of California Consumers, called it "more of the same that led us into the kind of problem we've had in recent years."

Among other things labor spokesmen noted that big business, which underwrites Nixon political campaigns, would get multi-billion dollar tax breaks while the ordinary man would get a \$50 reduction in his income tax a year earlier than planned.

Nixon said his order was to create jobs but he plans to get rid of 130,000 federal employees.

Labor was also confused by

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Politics and fun at picnic

The annual Labor Day picnic "is where we get the funds to take on the political fight," Assistant Secretary Ed Collins told the Alameda County Central Labor Council Monday night.

"Nixon's speech should show your members that there is something going on in the political area right now."

Vince Fulco responded with a \$300 check from Automobile Salesmen's Local Union 1095 to the Committee on Political Education. Labor Council President Russ Crowell said Cleaners & Dyers Local Union 3009 had voted to buy \$400 worth of tickets. A check for \$100 for 10 books of tickets was received from Congressman Don Edwards.

Collins called on other local unions to respond similarly.

Game booths will open at the Alameda Fair Grounds in Pleasanton at 10 a.m. on Monday, September 6 for the picnic.

A horseshoe pitching contest will get underway at 11 a.m. Contestants will compete in

pairs. Winners will get to keep, for one year, an ancient but brightly polished horseshoe trophy, won last year by Carl Jaramillo of Paintmakers 1975 and Judge Lou Sherman, then a state senator.

Children's races will start at noon. At the same time Mike Tillay's roving band will get underway.

At 2 p.m. master of ceremonies Gene Nelson, KSFO radio personality, will open the talent show which will be followed by a speech by U.S. Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine.

George Hess elected VP of Building Trades

George A. Hess, business manager of Plumbers & Gas Fitters Local Union 444, was elected vice president of the Alameda County Building Trades Council in a three-way race Tuesday night.

William Ward of Lathers Local Union 88 was named secretary-treasurer and Lou Thomas of Roofers Local Union 81 was elected trustee without opposition.

The vote for vice president was 28 for Hess, 25 for Joe Egan of Plasterers Local Union 112, and 7 for Ed Gulbranson of Painters Local Union 127.

The election was to fill unexpired terms running until next July.

Building Trades unions still in negotiations during Nixon's wage-price freeze were advised by Business Representative Lamar Childers to "continue negotiations for wage increases which

I believe will go through the processes already set up" for the construction industry.

"Hopefully," he said, "within the 90 day period there will be some kind of alleviation of the hardships. As usual, the working stiff is the guy who is hit first and hardest."

Childers predicted that the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee would be ultimately exempted from the freeze.

Childers said Nixon acted as he did because the President "is

concerned and the Republicans are concerned about the election next year. They want to keep a Republican in the White House. Due to it he's going to have to reduce the unemployment situation. They had to make a dramatic change."

The Nixon order has further complicated "the real tough situation" in Construction Teamster negotiations which Childers said hinged on an attempt by the Associated General Contractors "to bring the open shop into the Building Trades" in Northern California.

"The owner-operator situation is one of the principle problems the Teamsters face," Childers said. "If the Teamsters lose, the same problem is going to face every one in this room."

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Ray Andrade suffers slight heart attack

Ray Andrade, president of United Auto Workers Local 76, suffered a slight heart attack and stroke while vacationing on his ranch near Roseburg, Ore.

Secretary-treasurer Romildo Caruso, who flew up to see him, said Andrade probably would be recuperating at home until sometime in November.

OFFICIAL NOTICES

Union meeting notices page 6, correspondents columns page 4.

from the EDITOR'S CHAIR

The editor is on vacation. His column will be resumed on his return.

Tire guarantees can be tricky

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Labor Journal Consumer Expert

As we recently reported, the tire safety law of 1966 directed the government to promulgate grade standards for tires under such simple designations as grade 1, 2, 3 or 4, so that you can compare values more readily. But establishing such grades has proved difficult.

Meanwhile, the tire business is still a jungle of unreliable designations established by manufacturers themselves such as "premium," "first line," and so on, and of widely-varying prices.

Checking 20 dealers in one Eastern city recently, we found a range of prices on tires sold as first line all the way from \$18.49 to \$31. The average was \$26.80. For polyester cord tires, the range was somewhat narrower, but it still went from \$24.75 to \$36, with an average of \$30.44. For second-line tires the range also was remarkable; from \$16 to \$30, an average of \$22.34.

GUARANTEES vary too. It is important to compare them because the kind of guarantee is one of the values in buying a tire. Consumers often are unhappy about the size of additional adjustment charges they may

have to pay when exchanging a defective tire.

Most warranties or guarantees provide a pro-rata allowance on another tire if the one you bought has failed within the terms of the warranty; but not actual replacement. The terms themselves can vary from a guarantee of so many months, to a guarantee of the life of the tread, which may or may not include all road hazards. But in addition, the guarantee may provide that the exchange will be based on the higher "list" price, not on the lower "sale" or reduced price which you may have paid. If based on the "list" price, which actually may be an artificially high price, the guarantee has less value to you.

FTC rules supposedly require that whenever ads refer to guarantees, the ad must disclose "clearly and conspicuously" the price basis on which adjustments will be made. Yet the Detroit Better Business Bureau recently reported in 1971 that it had found many ads offering "lifetime," "36-month" or "48-month" guarantees without qualifying explanations.

YOU ALSO NEED to distinguish between what the adver-

tising may seem to imply and what the written guarantee actually promises. One consumer complained to the Michigan Consumers Council that TV commercials for a brand of "super tires" suggested that they were good for 40,000 or 50,000 miles. But his wore out at 18,000 miles and it cost \$87 to replace them. Another consumer reported a six-inch piece of tread blew off at 15,000 miles.

The Michigan council report showed that of 42 complaints it recorded in one period, only eight were resolved to the satisfaction of the buyers.

IN SHOPPING for tires we found four kinds of guarantees usually offered:

1. Guarantees for a specified number of months, against defects and road hazards, with no guarantee on tread wear, and adjustment pro-rated by months. (This kind of guarantee appears most useful for heavy users who might wear out a tire relatively quickly).

2. Mileage guarantees against wearout plus defects and road hazards, with adjustment pro-rated by number of miles traveled. (This is a better guarantee, but usually is found only on costlier tires).

3. Guarantees providing for adjustment pro-rated on tread wear (usually best for the low-mileage driver).

4. Complete replacement at no cost during part of the guarantee period, usually if used for less than 20, 30 or 40 per cent of the guarantee period. After that, the adjustment is pro-rated by any of the above methods. (This is a relatively good type of guarantee, but not many sellers use it; most pro-rate from the start).

But that is only part of what you have to look for in the guarantee. The second part, as previously indicated, is the base price. Any of these guarantees may be based on the "list price" which is usually the least-beneficial price to the consumer; or on the "replacement price," usually about 15-20 per cent of the list price, or on the actual selling price which would probably mean the lowest exchange price for a new tire.

Actually some of the better guarantees found were those offered by large discount department stores and other big retailers and mail-order catalogs on their own brand tires. The large retailers we checked all gave

some version of a proportionate guarantee based on the actual selling price in effect at the time the tire is returned.

Of the two national tire-store chains surveyed, Goodyear bases the adjustment on a replacement price which is 15-20 per cent less than the list price. But Firestone's adjustment is based on the full list price, and so is not as favorable.

While we did not check the guarantees of all the large oil

companies who sell their own-brand tires, those we did check tend to adjust on the basis of remaining tread depth, and calculate the allowance on their regular prices rather than sale prices. Typically, if a \$19.95 tire is damaged beyond repair, the guarantee allows \$1.81 for each 1/32nd of an inch of tread remaining beyond the legally-required remaining tread (such as 2/32nd of an inch).

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Getting Your Money's Worth

If you're typical, by this time of year you've already consumed some 33 pounds of hamburger. The 11.3 billion pounds of hamburger Americans eat each year averages out to about 55 pounds for every man, woman, and child.

By comparison, the traditional American hot dog is consumed at a paltry 1.5 billion-pound rate. Is this confidence in the hamburger warranted?

FROM A NUTRITIONAL standpoint, money spent for hamburger goes mainly toward buying protein and B vitamins, and that protein contains all of the essential amino acids in the proportions humans need.

But is hamburger economical? Relating nutrition to economics can be tricky. Since fat contains no protein, it's clear that the leaner the meat, the more protein in the uncooked meat. And, of course, since fat renders out of the meat as it cooks, the more fat to start with, the less edible yield.

Thus the shopper might believe that the leaner the chopped meat, the better the bargain. But, says the nonprofit Consumers Union, oddly enough that conclusion doesn't necessarily follow.

In a study based on purchases of hundreds of pounds of hamburger meat, the consumer organization says that, on average, after cooking, protein differed only by 1 per cent from beef to chuck and from chuck to round. But the price premiums commanded by the leaner types of hamburger were high enough, in every case, to make plain ground beef the best buy per pound of protein and of edible yield.

THEN WHY NOT buy the least costly ground beef you can find? Because, says CU, the high bacteria counts indicate the prevalence of poor sanitation practices in the preparation, handling, and storage of prepackaged ground beef in the supermarkets studied.

And, says the August issue of Consumer Reports, CU's publication, "Our study turned up another interesting possibility. Simultaneously bought samples of ground beef, chuck and round

differed in price by as much as 40 cents a pound in the same store. (There was generally a 20 cent difference from ground beef to chuck and from chuck to round). Yet when we analyzed for fat, protein and water content, a number of samples of those differently labeled grades from a given store proved indistinguishable."

Does this mean that the store was selling meat from the same source with different labels and graduated prices? "We can't say for sure," says Consumer Reports, but it notes that on average fat content got progressively lower from ground beef to the chuck and the round.

Ground beef is no less nutritious than ground chuck or round, and food experts say the basic flavor of chopped beef, regardless of cut, is likely to be the same.

THE MORAL, says Consumers Union, is that for ordinary grilling, you might as well buy the cheapest cut of beef you can find, grind it, and let your own palate be the judge. If the meat itself is good, more or less fat, within reasonable limits, won't make much difference since most of the fat is lost in the grilling.

CU recommends that you buy unground beef and grind it in your own machine or have your hamburger ground to order, preferably in front of you. Its survey showed ground-to-order meat generally cost more, but it also was generally cleaner bacteriologically and lower in fat content.

To save some money, be alert for upcoming sales. A previous CU survey showed beef specials in supermarkets are likely to yield real and substantial savings. The consumer organization points out, too, that a new federal rule provides stiff penalties for food stores which advertise sale items that aren't stocked in sufficient quantities to meet reasonably foreseeable demands. And, of course, the items must be available at or below the advertised cost.

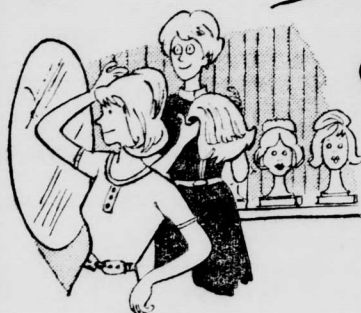
But whenever you buy, remember that spice, onions, ketchup, relish or barbecue sauce will go a long way toward obscuring any subtle taste differences between cuts of beef.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

by Sidney Margolius

BUYING WIGS BY MAIL

HAS CAUSED MANY TEENAGERS AND ADULT WOMEN TO LOSE THE MONEY THEY SENT IN RESPONSE TO SUCH ADS IN MAGAZINES. SOME MAIL-ORDER ADVERTISERS HAVE MERELY POCKETED THE MONEY SENT IN WITHOUT BOTHERING TO SHIP WIGS. OTHERS SENT BUYERS CHEAP WIGS THAT LOOKED LIKE HALLOWEEN COSTUME WIGS.



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POSTMASTER: PLEASE SEND CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOTICES, FORM 3579, TO 1622 EAST TWELFTH STREET, OAKLAND, CALIF. 94606.

It's the union plants that have pensions

Twenty-five million Americans work for employers who provide no retirement supplement to Social Security, the U.S. Labor Department reports.

The companies are mostly small, non-union firms paying low wages, the department found in a recent survey.

Thirty million other workers, largely in unionized companies, are covered by pension plans.

The Labor Department magazine, Monthly Labor Review, reports the survey of 1968 employer expenditures "shows how effective unions have been in pressing for the adoption of retirement plans since they became an issue of mandatory collective bargaining in the late 1940's.

"Within the private, non-farm economy, only 18 per cent of the employees in unionized groups were without retirement expenditures (in their behalf), compared with 56 per cent of those in non-union situations."

In other words, more than four-fifths of the nation's unionized workers have some pension protection, while less than half of the employees in non-union establishments are covered.

Size of companies makes a difference, too. Nearly three-quarters of the employees in firms with less than 100 employees are without company pension protection. In plants with 500 or

more employees only 7 per cent of the workers have no retirement plans.

The survey also showed that pension plans are much less common in the lower paid industries.

The report pointed out that among unorganized groups with average compensation below \$2.50 an hour, for example, less than one-tenth of the workers in establishments with fewer than 100 workers had pension protection.

Ohio city adopts anti-rat law; names backer to city council

Hamilton, Ohio, has adopted a Citizens' Job Protection ordinance outlawing professional strikebreakers, the 119th city in the United States to do so.

Fourteen states also have statutes limiting the use of professional strikebreakers in labor disputes.

A unique twist in Hamilton was that immediately after the city council enacted the ordinance 5 to 1, the union man who led the campaign for its adoption was appointed to fill a vacancy on the council.

He is William E. Robinson Jr.,

The Labor Department put it this way:

"Workers who are employed in non-union establishments at relatively low levels of pay are the least likely to be participating in a retirement plan.

"Rapid improvement is effectively blocked by the poor economic position of many small firms. This situation is a matter of serious concern because these workers are among those least able to provide for themselves in later years."

a member of Typographical Union No. 290 which he has served as president, vice president and secretary treasurer.

The council was impressed with Robinson's knowledge of city government and how thoroughly a committee he headed had researched similar ordinances adopted by 17 other Ohio cities and knew their advantages and disadvantages.

The Hamilton ordinance carries penalties of up to \$1,000 and six months imprisonment for violators.

Council blames Nixon for 'economic mess'

The nation is in an "economic mess" because of two and one-half years of "gross mismanagement by the Nixon administration," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared at its meeting last week in San Francisco.

Assessing the state of the economy, the council emphasized that "while most economic indicators turn sour, the White House continues to make believe that America is in good shape." The Administration's "chorus of patently untrue economic forecasts are undermining public confidence," the council charged.

The council reaffirmed the federation's oft-stated position that "we are prepared to cooperate with mandatory government controls, if the President decides they are necessary, provided such controls are even-handed and across-the-board.

"But we are opposed to any and all attempts at one-sided curbs on workers' wages, without effective curbs on prices, profits, interest rates and other incomes. One-sided curbs on workers' earnings are neither a balanced and effective stabilization program nor a workable policy in a free society."

The council's views were spelled

ed out in a statement that drew the dimensions of the nation's economic problem:

- More than five million unemployed, several million more working less than full-time;
- Unchecked rises in living costs washing out buying power;
- 54 major and 751 smaller job areas in economic distress;
- The number of full-time jobs in the private economy dropping one million in the past two years;
- Industry operating at only 73 per cent of capacity; rising profits and interest rates.

The council urged immediate action in four areas:

- Release of the \$12,000,000,000 in appropriated funds frozen by the President, because "there is no time for further politically inspired delays in the expenditure of appropriated funds."
- Full funding by Congress of government programs to meet the nations' public investment needs as well as accelerated short-term public works construction in areas of high unemployment.
- An increase in the federal minimum wage to at least \$2 an hour immediately, and extension

of the wage-hour law coverage to millions of low-wage workers now excluded.

- Rapid expansion of money and credit, at lower interest rates to stimulate economic expansion and ease inflationary pressures.

In reaffirming its willingness to cooperate if the President determines that stabilization measures and controls are necessary, the council stressed:

"We are prepared to sacrifice as much as anyone else, as long as anyone else, so long as there is equality of sacrifice. We will do our patriotic duty but we will not be the scapegoat for the economic failure of this administration."

Job safety board

Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson has named George H. R. Taylor, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, and John J. Sheehan, legislative director of the Steelworkers to the National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety & Health.



HUMANITARIAN AWARD of Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor, was presented to Machinists President Floyd E. Smith (right) for "outstanding efforts in fostering a sympathetic understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Israel." Leon H. Kyserling of the National Committee for Labor Israel made the presentation.

Fremont schools OK 6.5% non-teacher wage-fringe hike

The Fremont Unified School District Board of Education accepted an agreement providing a 6.5 per cent boost in wages and fringes for classified employees only minutes after it was negotiated with United Public Employees Local 390.

Terms of the pact which cover some 375 non-teacher employees included a 4.1 per cent salary increase; an \$8 per month contribution toward dependent health insurance coverage (district presently pays for employee coverage only); and payment of the employee premium of \$7.02 monthly for dental insurance.

A key issue—Improved vacation — was settled August 11

through last-minute negotiations between the Union and the district representative, according to Local 390 Executive Secretary Paul Varacalli, and an executive session by the board called in mid-session of the board meeting. The result: Employees will now enjoy four weeks vacation after 12 years of service—instead of the prior wait of 15 years.

The pay hike is retroactive to July 1, 1971.

Acceptance of the package by the board came after months of negotiations between the Union and the district. Other employee organizations were also participating in the talks.

IBEW 1969 in Peace Corps first

Local Union 1969 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Redwood City has raised \$1,200 to buy materials to build a school in Guatemala and established a Peace Corps first.

The school will be built by the villagers of Aldea Yichon under the Peace Corps School Partnership Program to replace the open-sided, straw-roofed structure now used as a makeshift school.

Under the Partnership Program, organizations in the United States such as schools, PTA's and civic clubs raise funds to buy materials so the people of developing nations may construct schools or clinics in their villages under guidance of Peace Corps volunteers.

More than 1,200 schools and other community facilities have been built under this program since it started in 1964. But IBEW Local 1969 is the first labor union in the country to participate, President John Knezevich of the local reported.

"We are proud to have this distinction," Knezevich said. "Our members and their families are to be congratulated for pitching in and making this drive a success."

They were so successful, in fact, they raised \$400 more than their \$1,200 goal. The overage will be placed in a special fund to be

used in Local 1969's next project, Knezevich said.

The union's drive began in April.

The money was raised through candy sales (1,296 bars), a flea market sale, passing the hat and other fund-raising methods.

The people of the Guatemalan village where the school is to be built are mostly Mayan Indians. They have not been able to incorporate themselves in the mainstream of the nation because of their inability to speak Spanish. Illiteracy in Aldea Yichon is about 98 per cent.

Job training to go up

The Labor Department says it expects more than a million job training opportunities will be offered the disadvantaged and unemployed during the 1972 fiscal year through its Manpower Administration, a 10 per cent increase over the previous 12 months.

Eagles honor Fitzsimmons

The Grand Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles has presented Frank E. Fitzsimmons, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, with its annual Green-Murray award "for outstanding leadership and statesmanship in the field of labor affairs."



THE UNION ARTIST, the third annual exhibit of painting and sculpture by Los Angeles area unionists and members of their families, drew more than 300 entries. Here is a panoramic

view of part of the exhibit, held in the California Museum of Science and Industry. The art show is sponsored by the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor.

EMPLOYERS:

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NO JOB TOO SMALL • THEY DO THEM ALL

Sheet Metal 216

BY JAMES H. MARTIN

Our Union's delegates returning from the City of Denver where they had been attending the United Association Convention reported nearly 4,000 officers and delegates attended the five day convention.

During the four day session the officers and participating delegates handled business affairs of our International Organization which will guide them through the next five years when we hold our next Convention.

Those delegates present elected Martin J. Ward of Chicago, acting President, to the office of President. They also elected thirty-four other officers and organizers to five year terms. There were 7 resolutions reviewed and acted upon either through committees or by action from the floor of the convention.

It was unanimously agreed that more legislation had been passed at this convention than at any other previous national convention. This was accomplished primarily because of the determination of President-elect Marty Ward who was instrumental in updating and modernizing the Union's Constitution and administration. There were eight additional International Representatives established, bringing the number to 32 in this country and Canada. These Representatives are assigned to assist President Ward in carrying out the aggressive program of organization, jurisdictional protection and jobs.

The per-capita tax was also increased as well as individual members' Union dues by \$1 with the additional money going to the general fund to cover expenses, Death and Burial Fund, and to organization. With the increased per-capita tax, delegates also increased the death and burial benefits to members.

The delegates from our California Local Unions honored General President Ward and staff officers with a dinner on Tuesday evening after his election as General President. Approximately 750 were in attendance making it a great night to honor a great General President.

The delegates of Local 342 wish to thank the membership for electing them to this Convention and President Ernie Boyer has announced that those who attended will submit their reports at our next membership meeting to be held at our new office, 1010 Elbary Court, Concord, California, on Thursday, September 2, 1971.

Please arrange your affairs to be present at our Union's first meeting in Concord. See you on September 2nd.

LOCAL 342 GOLF CLUB By Bill Phillips

The next 342 Golf Club Tournament will be held on the beautiful Incline Village Golf Course with the first tee-off on Saturday, August 28 at 9 a.m. sharp. 18 holes will be played for trophies and prizes; all golfers will receive a golf cap with "Steamfitters 342 Golf Club" emblem on a white cap with black pin stripes. The golf entry fee includes: green fees \$10.00; cart, \$4.00; cap, \$2.75; golf ball, \$1.25; 342 Golf Club, \$1.00; trophies, \$3.00 and \$3.00 for prizes. The total entry fee per player will be \$25.00.

Rooms have been reserved at the Cal-Neva Lodge for Friday and Saturday, August 27 and 28, 1971 with a checkin time after 2:00 p.m. on Friday, August 27. You must check out before noon on Sunday, August 29, 1971. All rooms are rated on double occupancy with twin beds and the rate per person will be \$18.90 for two nights and three days.

A one-hour cocktail party will be held in California Room from 5:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. with a rate of \$3.57 per person. This fee includes all free drinks; trophies and prizes will be presented at this time. At the dinner show

in the Celebrity Theatre there will be a delicious dinner featuring as entree Top Sirloin Steak and garnishes. This rate includes tax, and tip per person — \$7.39.

Chips and Chatter

BY GUNNAR (BENNY) BENONYS

Harry and Edna Yetter returned from a vacation trip to Northern California and Oregon. The weather was HOT, over a hundred each day. Near Mt. Shasta and Dunsmuir area, they encountered a mass flight of butterflies so thick that driving was a dangerous item.

Walter, Winifred and daughter Mary Simms just came back from a 10,000 mile trip around the U.S. eastern seaboard including Washington, D.C. and five Canadian provinces.

Pete Ribergaard is a lucky, lucky man. He dropped his 22 magnum revolver, while cleaning it, it fired a bullet that struck him just over his left eye, through his glasses. The eye is slightly cut but the sight will be alright! Now he has to patch his kitchen ceiling and the roof.

The carpenters contest was an outstanding occasion. (See article in this issue).

Brother Al Thoman will attend the Quarterly meeting of the Business Representatives and the Eight District Organizing Committee meeting at Monterey this week. More about this later.

Uncle Benny claims there are times when it is somewhat difficult to refrain from wondering if our national bird shouldn't be the CUKOO instead of the EAGLE!

The continuing pronouncements from Washington, D.C. ARE CERTAINLY confusing an already confusing situation about our contract, as well as several other trades contracts. All I can suggest, is save all your check stubs so that when the cloud of (organized) confusion clears, we can assist you Brothers to collect your retroactive pay.

In the meantime attend your local meetings as often as you can to keep abreast of the new developments. See you then, Brother.

Dental Technicians 99

BY LEO TURNER

Negotiations on the new contract covering the dental assistants and office personnel of the various offices of Dr. J. C. Campbell will begin this Friday (August 20th).

If there is any confusion in anyone's mind as a result of the so-called "wage freeze" decreed by President Nixon, let me make it clear that we are not going to allow this to side-track us from our goals in these negotiations.

The new contract will not take effect until October 1st and by that time we should have a better idea of where we are going. I see no justification in "freezing" the wages of people who are way behind the general pattern of wage increases that have already taken place elsewhere.

Because of the fast increase in cost of living over the last three years, our dental assistants and office people have already had their wages "frozen" over the period of the past contract. Whatever steps are necessary, we intend to correct this situation! By the way, you will note that there was no freeze on profits!

Reminder to technician members: Don't forget the "Must Attend Meeting" to be held on Wednesday, September 1st!

You've come a long way

In 1933 women received from one-third to one-half less pay than men for the same work. They're still trying for equality in all jobs.

Barbers 134

JACK M. REED

Brothers, during the next 30 days it has been predicted that a referendum ballot will be mailed to all members that have paid into the Pension Plan. Many of our members have moved and have not sent the International a change of address. I urge all Pension Plan members who have moved and or are not receiving the Journeymen Barber Magazine to send their new address to Roy Emerson, General Secretary, International Barbers Assn., 4755 Kingsway Drive No. 320, Indianapolis, Indiana 46205.

Your local is also in the process of updating the home addresses of all of our members so that we can make new plates for our address machine if necessary. We are negotiating on some new benefits that may interest the membership and we will be needing an up to date mailing list. Please send in a postcard on any change of home address.

August has always been the slowest business month of the year and this August (from reports) will probably be the worst in many years. While all the crafts, trades, professions are continually and yearly gaining wage increases to keep abreast of the inflation that is saddled upon us by our Government, our wages are continually going down and we are being squeezed tighter and tighter.

I wonder why we couldn't be bailed out or subsidized by our government like they have been doing with the farmers for years and are now going to do with Lockheed? Or is welfare the only way?

And then there are our brave Astronauts who have created the first used car lot on the moon and are bringing boxes of dirt back to earth which is trying to clean the environment in the first place. Some wise wag stated that his kids had them beat in the dirt department and cheaper. He claimed that his kids bring in more dirt every day than the Astronauts brought back in their last trip. Could be?

Seriously, how much more of our money is going to be spent on these moon trips before this money is spent right here in America to feed the hungry, to provide the health care that is needed etc. and to get the TAX MONKEY off the working man's back. MR. NIXON, PLEASE ANSWER!

Court bans compulsory retirement subterfuge

A U.S. District Court in Minnesota has ruled that compulsory retirement provisions in an employer's pension program may not be used to force early retirement of non-participants.

This was the first court decision dealing with early retirement of non-participants in pension plans and one of the first injunctions issued under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, which bans discharge of most workers between 40 and 65 years old solely because of age.

Watchmakers 101

BY GEORGE F. ALLEN

Over the years, various members have inquired as to the whereabouts of members who have changed their jobs or retired. These inquiries always come from members of long standing in our union. We are at times in a position to answer their inquiries inasmuch as the member has kept contact with the union. However, there are those members who have just gone—to where—we do not know.

One of the members who left the trade years ago to become a Meter Man, is Leonard Thorsen, formerly employed as a watchmaker for Granat Bros. We assumed he was still in the Parking Meter Department, however, until I read the San Mateo Times of August 9th, it was only an assumption that is now a reality.

I found this item of great interest and due to the many inquiries the office has had relative to "What ever happened to Leonard Thorsen?" I will endeavor to give you some of the high-lights of this article and I think you will all agree, his life is not a dull one.

When Leonard turns the key in the lock, he never knows what he is going to find—his job is to collect coins from the downtown San Mateo parking meters. In the process he many times finds articles which, over the years, no longer surprise him. Such items as a guitar pick, plastic buttons, lady's metal heel taps, hair pins, parts of earrings, tops off beer cans—you name it—he has at one time or other found it in one of the meters. He claims neither Nixon nor Caesar nor St. Christopher are held sacred—medals, tokens, and foreign coins are just a few of the too often found.

Not only does Leonard collect the coins, he repairs the meters which operate on clockworks. Many times the meters are jammed and ruined — at times they are carted off bodily. He states he will never forget the time when someone used a pipe cutter to neatly snip off the whole standard and meter. He also says there are professional parking meter thieves who make a living at rifling meters until caught.

He stressed that those offenders who are also city taxpayers might take into account the fact that it ultimately costs them money anyway to repair and replace meters as they are very costly.

So now we know where Leonard is — on the job where he no doubt wonders — "Gad! What next?"

State Legislature in recess until Sept. 7

The State Legislature concluded final action on two compromise measures dealing with welfare and Medi-Cal reforms and recessed August 12 until September 7, the day after Labor Day.

Thereafter action on bills of importance to California workers is expected to accelerate as the legislature drives toward adjournment of the 1971 session.

AFL-CIO looks to Congress in face of Nixon stalling

Labor looked to Congress to overcome the handicap of the "do-nothing" Nixon Administration and act this year on legislation needed to strengthen the nation's economy.

An AFL-CIO Executive Council statement contrasted the "diligence" of Congress with the "stalling tactics" of the Administration, the vetoes and veto threats of the President and the White House refusal to spend appropriated funds.

But "much remains to be done" before Congress adjourns, the council stressed.

It listed an AFL-CIO legislative agenda topped by the need to improve the Fair Labor Standards Act, through an increase in the minimum wage to at least \$2 an hour and extension of coverage to all workers still outside the law.

The council strongly urged the House Ways & Means Committee to start action this year on the National Health Security bill — badly needed and long-overdue national program for financing the comprehensive health care of all Americans.

Likewise, it urged a prompt start of congressional hearings "to meet the critical need for trade legislation." Legislation should follow based on "the AFL-CIO's nine-point program designed to halt the export of jobs."

In separate statements the council:

- Urged the Senate to upgrade the House-passed family assistance and social security bill so that "long-overdue" welfare reforms won't result in new hardships to the nation's needy.

- Gave strong support to legislation to strengthen the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by giving it enforcement powers and exclusive jurisdiction.

Council applauds minority banking

The AFL-CIO hailed the development and expansion of minority-owned banks and urged all segments of the labor movement to give the program consideration.

The Executive Council applauded those unions supporting the 33 such banks in existence. The council said:

"Deposits from every sector of the economy, including organized labor, can improve the ability of these minority banks in processing home mortgages among members of minority groups and in providing loans to minority business enterprises."

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JOURNAL PRESS

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Imported unemployment

U.S. living standards threatened

"We have reached a crisis point" in international trade, President I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department warns in a frightening report world trade and its threat of catastrophic impact on all Americans.

"Our nation will soon become a permanent debtor in the world market if present U. S. import-export trends continue," he says.

"Our imports of high-technology goods—the finished manufactures that have traditionally made up the best-paying of our exports—are pyramiding. We are reaching the point where we will no longer be selling more than we buy outside our own borders.

"When this happens, the results will include . . . loss of control over our economic destiny."

His remarks are contained in the summer issue of "Viewpoint", a quarterly magazine launched this year by the IUD. Its 24 pages are devoted to a studied analysis on the export of U.S. jobs, technology, capital and factories and the development of multinational corporations whose only concern is profit.

"American working men and women have already felt their impact through the loss of thousands of jobs," Abel writes.

"All Americans will suffer the effect on their standard of living if these trends are allowed to reach their logical conclusion: The transforming of the U.S. into a debtor nation in the world marketplace . . ."

Now the U.S. is importing in-

creasing volumes of these goods "we are headed for serious trouble," Abel says. If the present trend continues there "will inevitably be a severe dislocation of our national economy, the loss of additional hundreds of thousands of jobs, and the serious diminishing of our

national standard of living."

The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that the rise in imports that compete with American-made goods alone has cost us 700,000 jobs since 1966" Abel writes, and these "are increasingly those in the relatively high-paying manufacturing

segment of the national economy.

"We have now reached the crisis point. Failure to take heed of the warning signs will soon mean that we have passed the place where loss of capital, markets and technical skills can be reversed.

"The results of such a failure

will be catastrophic. We no longer will be able to control our own economic and social destinies. We face the specters of declining influence for the betterment of world stability abroad and declining ability to improve living standards and maintain social stability at home."

U.S. workers pay price of overseas profits

"U.S. workers pay the price for overseas profits," says an article based on findings of a research firm employed by IUD. Some of its high points:

"The United States has all but lost its position as a dominant force in international trade.

"The decline in exports has been disastrously sharp for some commodities. By the late 1960's, autos, trucks and parts, glass and glassware, furniture and rubber manufactures had moved from a surplus to a deficit trade balance. In other words, instead of being export items as they traditionally had been, they became import items. At the same time, our imports now of iron and steel, nonferrous base metals, petroleum products, clothing and textiles exceed our exports of these commodities by larger amounts (in dollar value) than at any time in the past.

"Manufactures of leather, footwear, motorcycles, travel goods and wood products apparently have slipped into perman-

ent trade deficit items.

"Some of these reversals have come with startling suddenness.

"In 1962, we exported \$850 million more of motor vehicles than we imported. Last year, we imported \$1.8 billion more than we exported.

"In 1962, we exported twice as many rubber tires and tubes as we imported. Last year, we imported 10 per cent more than we sold abroad.

"Last year, we imported over four times as much furniture as we exported. Imports of consumer electrical apparatus—radios, television sets, phonographs, and tape recorders—already exceed exports by a considerable amount.

"We are also fast losing our pre-eminence as a world producer of machinery, including heavy electrical machinery. While our exports of such goods . . .

"We are now exporting our skill in research and technological know-how instead of exporting the goods that these assets produce. These technology-intensive manufactured goods were the backbone of our American jobs as well as of our export trade.

"Over the years, these goods produced profits large enough to more than pay for our imports.

"U.S. corporations are not losing by this transfer of U.S. production to other countries. These corporations are largely responsible for the shift because of their growing investment in foreign subsidiaries.

"The U.S. government, its taxpayers, and American workers who lose job opportunities are bearing the losses, with the greatest burden resting squarely on the American work force . . .

"In a study of the impact of rising imports on employment during 1960-65, the Bureau of Labor Statistics found that employment in the manufacture of sewing machines and parts, fine earthenware table and kitchen articles, umbrellas and canes, and electron tubes had dropped by more than 10 per cent . . .

"Meanwhile, the very corporate managers who direct this shift of U.S. technological assets out of the country are trying to make the U.S. worker the scapegoat for the shift's adverse economic effects.

"The specious claim is put forward that U.S. products cannot compete in world markets solely because of high wage costs in the United States. This lays the groundwork for a demand that U.S. workers forego wage increases, or even take cuts in their standard of living.

"This economically unsound demand completely ignores the fact that American wage levels provide much of the support and growth on which our national economy depends.

"The American economy is a consumption economy—with personal consumption expenditures accounting for more than 60 per cent of our gross national product . . . These same consumers provide the tax revenue which finances the government spending—an additional 23 per cent of our gross national product.

"A reduction of our national wage level would pull the sup-

ports from under our national economy . . .

"This is not to say that high U.S. wages do not have a bearing on our ability to compete in international trade. There are substantial differences between what an American worker receives and what a worker in Japan, Germany, Hong Kong or Italy is paid.

"The fact of the matter is that this was true even when the U.S. was undisputed leader of the world in trade. The difference between then and now was that we used our technical ability to improve productivity to the point where we could compete successfully.

"We cannot compete successfully if we continue to permit the unrestricted export of technology to other nations.

"Nor can we continue to compete if we allow U.S. multinational corporations to export capital in huge amounts under favorable tax provisions.

"And finally, we cannot compete if we allow other countries to close their doors to fair American competition while giving them complete access to the American marketplace."

New breed of international cat

"A new breed of international cat—the multinational corporation—has burst upon the world trade," Viewpoint says in an article explaining why so many giant U.S. companies show no concern over the nation's falling international economic status.

"These multinational corporations," the article says, "... now pose serious problems of political control and social responsibility to the sovereign nations of the world.

"If unrestrained, they have the potential to make a travesty of all the decades of social and economic advancement enjoyed by American working people . . .

"American businessmen have directed an enormous flow of investment capital to foreign countries in the past 20 years. Between 1950 and 1969, the value of U.S. investments abroad has increased almost fivefold, from \$31.5 billion in 1950 to \$143.4 billion in 1969 . . .

"American technology has followed—or gone hand in hand—with American investment capital in its movement overseas. As fast as new manufacturing techniques are developed, new processes invented, or new discoveries are made, they are spread abroad . . .

"This new freedom of movement of technology and capital has struck down the basis of past American leadership in world trade. . . . We have depended on our technical superiority to maintain a high and profitable level of exports over imports.

"We are rapidly losing that technical superiority . . .

"It is only the worker who cannot participate in this lucrative exchange of know-how and financing. Since he cannot travel, as money and knowledge and raw materials can, he bears

the chief burden of change . . .

"It is estimated that foreign operations accounted for at least one-quarter of sales, earnings and assets, or employees of 80 of the top 200 U.S. corporations by the end of last year.

"These multinational corporations produced an estimated \$200 billion worth of goods and services overseas last year.

"These companies concentrate principally in the most advanced industries, the ones characterized by high technology. . . . They are able to move production anywhere, to take advantage of low wages, benign governments, favorable tax laws, and any other factor that boosts profit. In effect, they have created an international economy of their own . . .

"The malignant effect of these multinational activities on the American economy is quite evident in such developments as:

- The blow to our balance of payments when these companies hold billions of dollars of foreign earnings for reinvestment abroad.

- The loss of foreign markets for U.S. high technology goods, now produced abroad by subsidiaries of American firms.

- The increasing impact of imports on capital goods into the United States . . .

- Wholesale losses of American jobs, as the multinational corporations shift production to the low-wage areas of the world."

Departmental stepchild

What is now the Department of Labor was organized in 1885 as part of the Department of Interior. In 1903 it was switched to the Department of Commerce and Labor. It finally became the Labor Department in 1933.

U.S. wetback corporations

At the Mexican border, Viewpoint reports:

The flight of U.S. companies to the low-wage area of northern Mexico presents a vivid and dismaying illustration of how multinational corporations operate at the expense of the working people.

In 1967, the government of Mexico launched a program designed to attract U.S. firms into the low-wage area just south of the U.S. Mexico border.

Wages there range from 20 to 46 cents an hour. U.S.-owned plants are granted special Mexican tax breaks for locating there, and then receive a special tariff break from the U.S. government. (The U.S. tariff, under sections 807 and 806.30, grants tariff breaks when goods are partially processed in Mexico or other

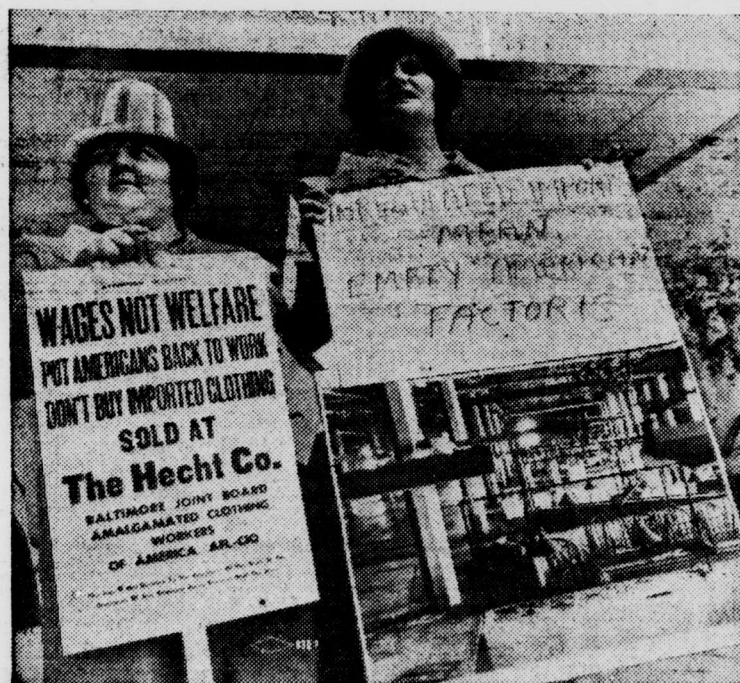
countries and then returned to the U.S. However, Mexico does not permit the sale of these items in her own country.)

Since the program began, the number of U.S. companies operating in the border area of Mexico has jumped from 30 to about 250—mostly in the electronics and garment industries.

"Not so long ago, only four out of every hundred garments sold in the United States were imports," says President Louis Stulberg of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

"Today, 20 out of every hundred garments sold in the United States—is foreign.

"That means fewer and fewer jobs for American workers. It means absolute disaster for us unless it is checked."



CONSUMER information picket lines were set up by 200 members of the Clothing Workers in protest against sale of clothing imported from low wage countries. The line shown here was at the Hecht Company Department store in Washington, D.C., one of four East Coast stores picketed last week.

OFFICIAL UNION NOTICES

AUTO & SHIP PAINTERS 1176 HAYWARD CARPENTERS 1622

Auto, Marine & Specialty Painters 1176 meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month in Room H, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, at 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
LESLIE K. MOORE,
Business Representative

IRON WORKERS 378

Our Regular Executive Board meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month, 8 p.m.

Stewards meetings also are held the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at 8 p.m.

Our regular membership meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
BOB McDONALD
Business Agent

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES 3

General membership meeting Hall C, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez St., Oakland, the fourth Friday of the month, 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
JACK KENNEDY,
Business Representative

ALAMEDA CARPENTERS 194

Carpenters Local 194 meets the first and third Monday evenings of the month at 8 p.m. in the Veterans Memorial Building, located at 2201 Central Avenue, Alameda.

Refreshments are served following the first meeting of the month in the Canteen for all present. You are urged to attend your Local's meetings.

Fraternally,
WM. "BILL" LEWIS,
Recording Secretary

PRINTING SPECIALTIES 382

Meeting second Friday of the month at 8 p.m. in Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

Fraternally,
TED E. AHL,
Secretary

SHEET METAL WORKERS 216

The regular meetings are every 3rd Wednesday of the month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple.

Fraternally,
FRED HARMON,
Business Manager

SERVICE EMPLOYEES 322

Regular meetings held first Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, Room H, Third Floor.

Fraternally,
VERN DUARTE,
Financial Secretary

U.C. EMPLOYEES 371

The next Executive Board meeting will be September 11, 1971, from 12:30 to 2:00 p.m. in Room 155, Kroeber Hall. The next regular meeting will be in October.

Fraternally,
J. J. SANTORO,
Secretary-Treasurer

PAINT MAKERS 1975

I am sorry to report the deaths of retired members Robert Bell and Basilio De La Torre. Brother Bell was a former employee of the Sherwin-Williams Company and Brother Basilio De La Torre was a former employee of the Boysen Paint Company. Because there is \$6,189.06 in our Death Benefit Fund, there will be NO NEED for assessments.

The next Regular Meeting of Local 1975 will be held in Hall "C" of the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez St., Oakland, California at 8 p.m.
DATE: August 17, 1971.
TIME: 8 p.m.

PLACE: Hall "C," Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, California.

Fraternally,
CARL JARAMILLO,
Business Manager and
Financial Secretary

A special called meeting to vote on an assessment of 25 cents per month per member for three years for a strike fund will be held Thursday, August 26 at 8 p.m. at 1050 Mattox Road, Hayward.

Want to know what's happening? Come to your union meetings! Regular meetings are held every second and fourth Thursday at 8:00 p.m. at the hall, 1050 Mattox Road, Hayward, California.

Pay your dues at the Financial Secretary's office. It is open at 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. On Thursday 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Friday 7:30 a.m. until 12 noon.

Fraternally,
CHARLES WACK,
Recording Secretary

BARBERS 516

The next regular union meeting will be held on Wednesday, August 25, 1971 at 8 p.m. in Newark Square Barber Shop, 5600 Thornton Avenue, Newark, California.

Please plan to attend.

All union shops will be closed Tuesday, September 7, the day after Labor Day.

Fraternally,
AL DOYLE,
Secretary-Treasurer

SERVICE EMPLOYEES 18

General membership meetings of Service Employees Local 18 are held at 10 a.m. the 4th Saturday of each month in Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

There will be no meeting during July and August due to vacations.

Fraternally,
BEN J. TUSI,
Secretary

BARBERS 134

The next regular meeting will be held on Thursday night, August 26, 1971, at the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, California.

NOTICE!

All Local 134 Barber Shops will be closed Tuesday, September 7, 1971, the day after Labor Day with the exception of those shops that have a signed amended contract stating that they will close on the Saturday before Labor Day.

Charges will be preferred against any shop that is open for business on both Saturday and Tuesday on the Labor Day weekend. Take due notice.

Long Hair Seminar will be held at our September meeting. We will have leading stylists demonstrating methods of grooming long hair styles. Please plan to attend.

Please DO NOT send Pension payments, but DUES ONLY. The Pension is still frozen by a Federal Court Order. A monitored referendum vote will be taken on a revised plan at which time you will have a vote on whether you want to accept the proposed plan or have the Pension dissolved.

Fraternally,
JACK M. REED,
Secretary-Treasurer

CARPENTERS 36

The regular meetings for Carpenters Local Union 36 are held the first and third Thursdays of each month at 8460 Enterprise Way, Oakland, California 94621, at 8 p.m. Refreshments are served by the Ladies Auxiliary immediately following each meeting.

The hours of the Financial Secretary's office are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Thursday. Friday the office closes at 1 p.m. Phone 569-3465.

Fraternally,
ALLEN L. LINDER,
Recording Secretary

PLUMBERS & GAS FITTERS 444

The next regular meeting will be August 25, 1971.

Fraternally,
GEORGE A. HESS,
Business Manager and
Financial Secretary-Treasurer

PLUMBERS & GAS FITTERS 444

The next regular meeting of Plumbers & Gas Fitters Local Union No. 444 will be held on Wednesday, August 25, 1971 in Hall "M," on the third floor of the Labor Temple Building at 8 p.m.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Prior to the regular order of business, Local Union 444 will present eight (8) \$250 scholarship awards.

2. Regular order of business.

3. Special order of business: Mr. C. W. Sweeney, our Administrator, will be present to explain the new Pension Plan changes.

A representative from Blue Cross will also be present to explain the benefits under the Blue Cross plan, which becomes effective September 1, 1971.

This is going to be a very interesting and informative meeting; please make every effort to attend.

Fraternally,
GEORGE A. HESS,
Business Manager and
Financial Secretary-Treasurer

CARPET & LINOLEUM 1290

The next regular meeting of Carpet, Linoleum and Soft Tile Workers Local 1290 will be held on Thursday, August 26, 1971 at 8 p.m., Hall "C," 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland. Please attend.

National Conference Deaths are now due and payable through NC 385 (except NC 392 and 393 for which there is no charge).

Fraternally,
BOB SEIDEL,
Recording Secretary

STEELWORKERS L.U. 7616

Regular membership meetings are held the second Saturday of every month at 9 a.m. at Eagles' Hall, 1228 Thirty-sixth Avenue, Oakland, California.

Fraternally,
ESTELLA STEPHENS,
Recording Secretary

MILLMEN'S UNION 550

The next regular membership meeting of Millmen's Union Local 550 will be held Friday, August 20, 1971 at 8 p.m. Hall A at the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, California.

SPECIAL NOTICE: Millmen's Local 550 will honor Brother C. H. Irish at our regular meeting in August for his dedicated service to this Local and its membership. Refreshments will be served at this meeting.

Fraternally,
ODUS G. HOWARD,
Recording Secretary

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES 257

The regular meeting of the Oakland, California Unified School Employees Union 257 will be held on Saturday, September 18, 1971 at 10:30 a.m. in the Castlemont High School Auditorium, 8601 MacArthur Boulevard, Oakland, California.

The Executive Board will meet at 8 a.m. in Community Room. All Board members please take note.

NOTE: July and August are vacation months and owing to Labor Day and other school holidays in September our meeting will be as above instead of September 11, 1971.

Fraternally,
HAROLD BENNER,
Executive Secretary

BERKELEY CARPENTERS 1158

NOTICE

When sending in your dues by mail, please send to Wm. Mahaffey, 2315 Valdez Street, Room 220-A, Oakland, California 94612.

Regular meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month at Finnish Brotherhood Hall, 1970 Chestnut Street, Berkeley, California.

Fraternally,
NICK J. AFDAMO,
Recording Secretary

DENTAL TECHNICIANS 99

A "Must Attend" meeting for Technician members of Local 99 will take place Wednesday, September 1, 1971, at 8 p.m. at the Del Webb Towne House (Alameda Room), 8th & Market Streets, San Francisco. A final decision will be made at this meeting as to the dental plan and the funds now in the dental plan fund.

Fraternally,
LEO TURNER,
Business Representative

\$7,564 average for fulltime workers, executives, owners

The annual earnings of full-time employees in the U.S. including executives and owners, averaged \$7,564 last year, which was a 6.6 per cent increase from 1969 but slightly below the 6.9 per cent rise in 1968, the Commerce Department reports.

Earnings of government employees exceeded that for those working in private industry both in amount and percentage of gain.

In private industry, gross earnings per full-time employee totaled \$7,462 in 1970, a 5.5 per cent increase over 1969, while the average earnings of government employees amounted to \$7,965. This represented a 10.8 per cent advance over the year, as opposed to 7 per cent in 1969 and 8 per cent in 1968.

Earnings of federal government employees alone jumped 14.6 per cent last year to \$8,175 almost doubling a 7.8 per cent advance in 1969. Earnings of state and local government workers climbed 8.1 per cent to \$7,818, a 6.4 per cent increase from the year earlier.

Workers in service occupations benefitted from a rise of 8.0 per cent to \$5,946. However, average annual earnings for these workers were lower than for any other segment of private industry

except agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, where the annual total was up 7.7 per cent to \$3,063.

Highest earnings were recorded in transportation, where an average of \$9,928 represented a 7.9 per cent above 1969.

Full-time workers in contract construction averaged \$9,293 in gross earnings during 1970, 7.9 per cent above the preceding year. In 1969, the rate of increase was 8.3 per cent. Among other industry groups, gains last year came to 7.5 per cent in mining, 7.6 per cent in utilities, 5.3 per cent in wholesale and retail trade, 5.2 per cent in communications, 4.8 per cent in manufacturing, and 4.5 per cent in the finance - insurance - real estate group.

Average gross earnings of full-time employees in manufacturing came to \$8,150 in 1970. The 4.8 per cent advances from the preceding year compared with increases of 5.8 per cent in 1969 and 6.8 per cent in 1968.

LEGAL NOTICE

Notice to Bidders

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Education of the City of Oakland and of Oakland Unified School District of Alameda County hereby calls for sealed proposals to be delivered to the Purchasing Department, 900 High Street, Oakland, California until TUESDAY, the 7th day of SEPTEMBER, 1971 at 2:00 P.M. at which time bids will be opened in Purchasing Department for:

Schedule No. 17—Furnaces, Gas, Forced Air. Schedule No. 17 shall be accompanied by cashier's check or a check certified to without qualification in the amount of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

These bids shall be presented in accordance with the specifications on file in the office of the Director of Purchasing & Supply, 900 High Street, Oakland, California 94601.

Price, fitness and quality being equal, preference will be given to the products of the State of California.

MARCUS A. FOSTER,

Secretary of the Board of Education of the City of Oakland, California.

1st Issue August 20, 1971
2nd Issue August 27, 1971

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF SALE OF PROPERTY DELINQUENT FOR NON-PAYMENT OF IMPROVEMENT BOND No. 78, SERIES 1965-1, ISSUED FOR IMPROVEMENT WORK IN ASSESSMENT DISTRICT No. 1965-1 OF THE COUNTY OF ALAMEDA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Default having been made in the payment of the following named coupons, 1-2-66 Prin. \$104.75; 1-2-66 Int. \$52.58; 7-2-66 Int. \$43.95; 1-2-67 Prin. \$104.64; 1-2-67 Int. \$43.95; 7-2-67 Int. \$40.81; 1-2-68 Prin. \$104.64; 1-2-68 Int. \$40.81; 7-2-68 Int. \$37.67; 1-2-69 Prin. \$104.64; 1-2-69 Int. \$37.67; 7-2-69 Int. \$34.53; 1-2-70 Prin. \$104.64; 1-2-70 Int. \$34.53; 7-2-70 Int. \$31.39; 1-2-71 Prin. \$104.64; 1-2-71 Int. \$31.39; 7-2-71 Int. \$28.25, and the holder of said bond having demanded in writing that the County Treasurer of the County of Alameda, state of California, proceed to advertise and sell the lot or parcel of land mentioned in said bond. Now, therefore, I give notice that I will on the 31st day of August, 1971, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock A.M., of said day, sell at public auction the lot or parcel of land mentioned in said bond, or so much thereof as may be necessary, at my office in the Administration Building at 1221 Oak Street, Oakland, California, unless the amount due on said bond and the accrued interest thereon, together with the cost of publication of this notice, are paid; and that I will so sell the same to the person who will take the least amount of said lot or parcel of land and pay the full amount of unpaid principal and interest on said bond, together with costs of publication. The lot or parcel of land mentioned in said bond and to be sold is more particularly described, to-wit: "Lot No. 14, Block C, as shown on the map of 'East Oakland Terrace, Eden Township, Alameda, California,' which said map was filed in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Alameda on the 23rd day of December, 1925, in Book 5 of Maps at pages 42 and 43 thereof." The amount due on said bond up to the date of this notice is as follows: Due on principal thereof \$1,569.71; due on account of interest \$691.64; due on account of penalties \$425.22. Total amount due on said bond \$2,686.57.

In order to avoid this sale, payment of the total amount above named will be required together with the cost of publications made before such payment and the additional interest accruing up to the date of payment. Bond may be reinstated upon payment of the amounts due, interest, penalties, and fees, in the manner provided by law.

In the event of sale, such sale will include interest in addition to the above total amount due, accruing up to the date of sale, the cost of publication of notice of sale, and one dollar (\$1.00) for the issuing of certificate of sale. The East Bay Labor Journal is designated as the newspaper in which this notice shall be published.

DATED: August 13, 1971.

FRANK M. KRAUSE,

Treasurer of the County of Alameda, State of California

Published 8-13-71—8-20-71.

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45th Year, Number 23

August 20, 1971

JOHN M. ESHLEMAN, Editor

1622 East 12th Street, Oakland, Calif. 94606

Phone 261-3980

Nixon concedes U.S. is in real trouble

President Nixon has finally realized we have some problems.

He suddenly scrapped his "game plan."

He adopted the "unthinkable" steps some of his critics have been advocating—freezing prices, wages and rents, and indirectly devaluing the dollar.

Nixon's sweeping about-face was a bombshell. But it still amounted to a short-term, tactical answer to America's urgent domestic and international economic problems.

His voluntary 90-day, wage-price freeze fell far short of the equal control over wages, prices, interest and profits that the AFL-CIO has long said it would accept.

When combined with his recommendations to Congress, Nixon's new game plan becomes a multibillion dollar bonanza to big business with the working man carrying the burden, as usual.

Nixon's cutting the dollar free from the gold standard and his imposition of a 10 per cent surtax on most manufactured imports didn't approach remedies Labor has said were needed to protect the American way of life from the reckless export of U.S. jobs, capital and technology.

It's interesting that the 10 per cent surcharge got the sharpest immediate criticism from industry. Most of it came from American-controlled multinational corporations that have been growing fat on overseas production in low wage countries at the expense of the American worker and the United States economy.

The tax would cut into the most profitable phase of their operations, the production of goods abroad with cheap foreign labor and sold on the U.S. markets without a corresponding reduction of price to the American consumer.

For years the United States has been losing its once dominant role in world trade. The U.S. has liberally spent its gold helping other nations, maintaining military protection for them and continuing its idealistic free trade policies.

Foreign nations, meanwhile, have managed national economies, subsidized exports, placed barriers on imports, adjusted currency values, changed tax structures to benefit their national interests.

Multinational U.S.-based companies have taken profitable advantage of this by moving production facilities abroad.

As a result hundreds of thousands of American workers have lost their jobs, the nation's buying power has been reduced, the United States has become a debtor nation unable to meet its bills, and its once massive gold supply has dwindled to \$10 billion dollars which wouldn't come close to paying off the estimated \$35 billion dollars believed held by foreign governments alone.

Perhaps the next President will listen to the AFL-CIO, as Nixon should have long ago.

Forbes looks at child labor

Labor gets an interesting ally in its historic fight against child labor. It's Forbes, the magazine of the business executive, which editorializes:

"Would you believe that today throughout the U.S. tens of thousands of kids from seven to 11, 12, 13 spend from dawn to dark, 12 hours a day, at the stooped, backbent, hard, hard, hard labor of picking crops—for relatively few cents an hour?"

"Not just all summer long. Often they start with the season's beginning, which is long before schools close, and continue to season's ending, long after schools begin."

"It's incredibly outrageous, inhuman and almost inexplicable that this exists on a scale and under conditions that equal if not exceed the long-ago factory barbarities of mid-Victorian times."

"If there's any conscience left in us these days, let's stir our stumps enough, each in his own state, to find out if this is permitted. And don't be fobbed off by assurances about inspections and standards and so forth."

'It Just Keeps On Working!'



Drive against anti-labor League of Cities

Mounting support for the State AFL-CIO's campaign to bar the use of public tax funds by the League of California Cities to lobby against legislation designed to help working men and women was indicated this week by reports from a number of county central labor councils, including those in Alameda, San Mateo and Contra Costa Counties.

Robert O. Delzell, secretary of the San Mateo Central Labor Council said that delegates to his council expressed "amazement and anger" when they discovered that 11 cities in San Mateo contributed more than \$13,000 to the League last year.

The Council sent letters to every city in the county several weeks ago to determine whether the city was affiliated with the League and how much money they paid annually in dues.

The council acted at the request of the California Labor Federation which attacked the League for repeatedly opposing AFL-CIO-backed legislation and other bills to help the worker.

Richard K. Groulx, executive officer of the Alameda County Central Labor Council, said he had discussed the matter with several Berkeley City Councilmen and was hopeful that constructive action to halt the use of public tax funds against the workers' interests would be taken there shortly.

ACTION IN ANTIOCH

Tony Cannata, president of the Contra Costa Central Labor Council appeared before the Antioch City Council last Monday to urge the Council to withdraw its membership in the League.

The San Francisco Labor Council adopted a resolution calling on Mayor Joseph Alioto and the San Francisco Board of Supervisors to withdraw the city's membership in the League.

John F. Henning, executive officer of the State Federation, in a new report to labor councils, said that "all affiliates should be aware of the following activities" of the League's lobby in Sacramento:

1. League representatives sought to cripple AB 486, a State

AFL-CIO-backed bill to improve workmen's compensation benefits in the Assembly on June 8. Despite their efforts the bill won Assembly passage on a 57-15 vote. This measure, currently awaiting Senate action, calls for a \$17.50 boost in maximum weekly benefits for both temporary and permanent disabilities and would raise the death benefit to totally dependent widows from \$20,000 to \$25,000 and to widows with one or more dependents from \$23,000 to \$28,000. It would also shorten the waiting period for temporary disability payments from 49 to 28 days.

CONSUMER TAX

2. Lobbyists for the League of California Cities pushed for passage of a regressive consumer tax bill, AB 1617, which would have imposed a five per cent tax on drinks sold for consumption on the premises. This punitive, one-industry tax is contrary to the ability-to-pay principle of fair tax legislation and would have saddled middle and low-income wage earners with an unfair tax burden while causing further distress in the hotel, restaurant and beverage-serving industry which is already suffering severely from the current Nixon recession.

Despite the League of California Cities' efforts, this bill was defeated in the Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee on Wednesday, July 7.

3. On June 11 representatives of the League testified before the Senate Industrial Relations Committee in opposition to AB 841, a Federation-backed bill introduced by Assemblyman John F. Foran, to assure workers free choice of doctors in industrial injury cases under the State's workmen's compensation law. The bill was taken under submission by the committee.

ANTI-WORKER BILL

4. On June 25, before the same committee, lobbyists for the League testified in support of SB 815 (Bradley), an anti-worker bill which would have severely limited the number and kind of industrial injuries eligible under the workmen's com-

pensation program. This bill was also taken under submission by the committee.

5. On July 15, a League representative testified before the Assembly Labor Relations Committee against AB 844, (Burton), the Federation's collective bargaining bill for public employees. The committee nonetheless passed the bill on a 5 to 4 vote.

IT'S TIME TO ACT

"In view of these repeated actions by the League of California Cities in opposition to programs designed to benefit all California workers," Henning said, "it is time for the working people of California to make it clear that the League cannot and must not be allowed to spend the taxpayers' money to kill progressive legislation in California."

The fact that there are more than 400 incorporated cities in California provides some inkling of the funds potentially available to the League, Henning said.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Women's rights

Editor, Labor, Journal:

UNION WAGE, an organization of women trade unionists dedicated to achieving equal rights, equal pay and equal opportunities for women workers will be holding its regular monthly meeting this Thursday, August 26, on the fifty-first anniversary of women's constitutional right-to-vote. A presentation will be made on the Pioneer's of the Women's Suffrage movement by Joyce Maupin.

A panel of union teachers will also discuss the women's issues raised at the recent American Federation of Teachers Convention.

Our meetings are held in the community room of the San Francisco Savings and Loan, University and Shattuck, in Berkeley at 8 p.m.

GRETCHEN MACKLER
AFT Local No. 1528

Contra Costa's Chick Reed dies Workers to bear burden -- Meany

Howard (Chick) Reed, secretary-treasurer and business representative of the Contra Costa County Building & Construction Trades Council, died last week of a heart attack. He would have been 72 on Oct. 3.

He was stricken August 6 after a trip to pick up furniture at his summer home at Copco Lake. He was taken that night to Martinez Community Hospital where he died at 1 a.m. August 11.

Reed, who was a vice president of the California Labor Federation, had spent his lifetime in the labor movement as organizer and business representative—the last 32 years with the Contra Costa Council.

His father was, for 22 years,

secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners local in Calaveras County. As a young man Chick Reed worked in the West Virginia coal mines and was a member of the United Mine Workers.

His first union office was as vice president of Oakland Chauffeurs Local 923 in 1926.

In California he was at various times a business agent for Teamsters Local 70, a business representative for production workers in Sheetmetal Local 355 and an organizer for the California Local Federation.

The State Federation sent him to Contra Costa County in 1939 to help the Building Trades Council get on its feet after the destructive years of the Great Depression. He stayed.

Reed first became a regional vice president of the State Federation in 1944. In 1948 he was president of Teamsters Local 315 in Contra Costa County.

He was a member of the 1958-59 Contra Costa County Grand Jury.

He is survived by his widow, Irene; and their son Howard Reed of Martinez, an advertising executive of KPIX; and his mother, Minerva Reed of Concord.

"Labor has lost a real dedicated man," said Lamar Childers, business representative of the Alameda County Building Trades Council. "Chick spent his life in the labor movement. His expertise and his knowledge is going to be extremely difficult to replace."

City council rejects plea for school funds

The Oakland City Council rejected a request for a 25 cent tax increase for the school system despite pleas of civic leaders including Lamar Childers, business representative of the Alameda County Building Trades Council. Childers urged the increase "to get the schools over this particular hurdle."

"The Board of Education and the new superintendent of schools," he said, "should have a reasonable opportunity to meet the needs of the children in this area and they can't do it without money to work with."

Continued from page 1 President's newly appointed chief economic spokesman, Secretary Connally, had solemnly assured America that none of these actions were contemplated. And less than two weeks ago in a press conference the President himself had cast cold water on similar proposals.

"The AFL-CIO has since February, 1966 said that if the situation warrants extraordinary overall stabilization measures, the AFL-CIO would cooperate so long as such restraints are equitably placed on all costs and incomes including all prices, profits, dividends, rents and executive compensation as well as employees' wages and salaries."

"We said repeatedly that we are prepared to cooperate with mandatory government controls if the President decides they are necessary provided such controls were even-handed and across-the-board. But we have opposed any and all attempts at one-sided curbs on workers' wages without effective curbs on prices, profits, interest rates and other incomes."

"The President's program

Building Trades and Nixon freeze

Continued from page 1

"There is no difference in the eyes of the law between a truck or a jackhammer or a paint brush. Each is a piece of equipment."

Teamster - AGC negotiations were resumed in Sacramento Monday with no report of progress. Most major construction jobs were shut down by AGC lockout and Teamster picketing.

"The Teamsters have adopted a very reasonable position in picketing," Childers said. "If there is a picket on your job, respect it."

The council adjourned with a minute of silence in memory of the late Howard (Chick) Reed of the Contra Costa County BTC.

Building Trades agreements were signed by Izmirian Roofing Co., Raymond V. Lemaster Roofing Co., Old Country Roofing Co., and G. & J. Overhead Door.

simply does not meet that test. We have said that we are prepared to sacrifice as much as anyone else, as long as there is equality of sacrifice. That pledge still stands. But this program as it relates to the domestic economy is certainly not equality. While the President studiously avoided any mention of profits

Nixon plan is bonanza for big business

Continued from page 1

the order. The AFL-CIO Executive Committee was called into special session August 19 to study the order and get answers from top government officials. The Alameda Central Labor Council is setting up, probably next week, a session in which attorneys and economists will explain the thing to business agents and suggest courses of action.

There was equal confusion on the international scene. World money markets, to which Mr. Nixon turned over the power of determining the value of the U.S. dollar, didn't open the day after his announcement. American tourists took as much as 20 per cent discount on their dollars to get foreign currency. The Tokyo stock exchange plummeted in its sharpest drop in history.

In contrast, the New York stock exchange skyrocketed in its busiest day ever. "That's because Nixon made it possible for the corporations to make a lot more money," commented Russell Crowell, president of the Alameda County Central Labor Council.

Meanwhile, negotiated wage increases that were not in effect August 14 are frozen at least until September 12, regardless of when they were negotiated. There is no provision for retroactivity, although Nixon asked for retroactivity in some of his proposed tax bonanzas to business.

What teeth there were in Nixon's executive order were directed at the little guy, not at the big corporation.

Maximum penalty for violating the order is \$5,000 which could mean bankruptcy to a little store or small local union, but is peanuts to the giant corporations that will reap the benefits of Nixon's order.

A top level Cost of Living Council was named by Nixon to plan what to do after the 90 days are up.

Enforcement of the wage-price-rent freeze was put in the hands of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, the civil defense organization created to deal with catastrophic events.

Phone workers OK new national pact

Telephone workers outside of New York state have ratified a \$4 billion, three-year contract with the Bell System which will boost their wages and fringes an average of 33.5 per cent.

President Joseph A. Belrne of the Communications Workers of America announced the nationwide ratification vote as 196,877 to 71,456.

In New York State, however, 23 locals voted 11,405 to 9,734 against the pact and moved to reopen negotiations with the New York Telephone Company. They had remained on strike while members of other locals returned to work July 20 after a week-long walkout.

Provisions of the new contract include wage hikes ranging from \$27 to \$44.50 a week over the three years, cost of living increases matching any government cost of living average, and a modified agency shop.

and interest rates — the two most inflationary factors in the economy — his chief spokesman has made it quite clear that these will not be controlled.

"We do not think the President's action meets the test of the times. Now that he has at long last moved, it is deplorable that his actions are so patently discriminatory as far as American workers are concerned."

"In the absence of effective machinery to insure enforcement on the price front and equity to workers on the wage front, the entire burden is likely to fall on workers covered by highly visible collective bargaining contracts."

CLC plans study meet on freeze

Continued from page 1

ments where otherwise permissible.

"I emphasize you should continue to negotiate contracts and file opening notices in the normal way, and you should not hesitate merely because of the President's speech. . .

"It is my view that the President's statement does not make a wage freeze as a matter of law because no penalties are imposed and no boards are created and there is no way to control price increases at the retail level, because no plan was proposed by the President."

"We, therefore, believe that the best that the President can hope for is voluntary compliance."

"Do not hesitate in your collective bargaining demands. If you are negotiating a long-term agreement, be sure that you have wage openers on economics on a short-term basis."

"Laws and regulations may be adopted within the next few weeks which may change these suggestions."

Groulx noted that "People who invest money are going to profit by Nixon's action" while wages already negotiated by unions are withheld from the working people who should get them.

There is no provision as to what would happen to the negotiated increases withheld from workers under the freeze.

Groulx pointed out that the executive order leaves in doubt recently accepted contracts like that of the Communication Workers of America with the Bell System and situations like the coastwide strike of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union "are left in complete limbo."

"The highest penalty provided is \$5,000," Groulx said. "That could bankrupt a small grocer but to General Motors it would not amount to a tinker's dam."

Don Vial, director of the labor program of the Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of California, told the Labor Council:

"The whole damn thing doesn't make any sense. In other countries that have tried the same thing it just hasn't worked."

He said Nixon's new plan "goes in the opposite direction from what the AFL-CIO has been urging" and will bring "a shift in income from wages to profits."

Vial described the order as "more of the same that led us into the kind of problem we've had in recent years. It is the old technique of giving whatever we have in the way of stimulus to the private sector and to business."

On the international front, Vial said, Nixon "is not dealing with the economic problems that have caused the export of jobs and technology."

Speakers from the floor criticized Nixon's failure to even mention the costly Vietnam war.

President Russell Crowell noted that the stock market skyrocketed in its busiest day in history "because Nixon has made it possible for the corporations to make a lot more money."

Ten carpentry skill improvement classes planned

The Carpenters Training Center and the Bay Counties Carpenters Apprenticeship & Training program is planning to sponsor journeyman skill improvement and advanced training classes for Carpenters in the Bay Area.

Courses will be two evenings a week. Each course will last eight weeks.

Insofar as possible classes will be held where the demand is greatest. No registration fee is charged.

Ten courses are contemplated. They will deal with builders level and transit; carpentry math; framing square; blueprint reading and estimating; welding and burning; metal studs, partition wall systems; acoustics and insulation; rigging and signaling; building codes and standards; first aid and safety.

Interested carpenters are being asked to say what courses they would like—but not more than two. And when they would prefer to attend classes. Three time combinations are offered—Monday and Wednesday; Tuesday and Thursday; and Saturday morning.

September 1 is the deadline for advising the Carpenters Training Center at 2000 16th Street San Francisco 94103.

Peace Corps seeking East Bay volunteers

A six-man Peace Corps staff will set up headquarters at the Kaiser Building in Oakland from Wednesday, August 25, through Thursday, September 2, for a recruiting campaign in the East Bay for Peace Corps programs that will go into training in the Spring of 1972.

Wally Allen, Northern California area director, said he and his staff will be trying to fill requests from 60 developing nations for Peace Corps Volunteers in three main categories — skilled trades, professional people and teachers.

"We'll be looking for people in

the construction trades, such as plumbers, pipe-fitters, for heavy equipment operators, for gas and diesel mechanics," he said. "In the professional area, we need architects, registered nurses, medical and public health administrators, home economists, civil engineers and accountants."

"Teachers still make up a good proportion of Peace Corps Volunteers, and we have requests for people with graduate degrees in education, experienced primary and secondary school teachers, teachers of math, physics, chemistry and biology."

"Our goal is 332 applicants from Northern California."

Three meetings have been set up, at the Employees' Club, second floor, Kaiser Mall, 300 Lakeside Drive, for persons interested in learning more about the Peace Corps.

The first has been scheduled for 10 a.m. Saturday, August 28, and is primarily for skilled trades. Other conferences will be held at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday, September 1, and Thursday, September 2. Persons interested in learning more about Peace Corps were invited to attend.

Two California apprentices among winners

California apprentices finished third in millwright and mill cabinet contests in the International Carpenters Apprenticeship contests held last week in Detroit.

The contest was the largest and finest ever held among carpentry apprentices, said Gunnar Benonys, secretary of the California State Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Forty carpenters, 17 millwrights and 14 mill cabinet apprentices from 36 states and four Canadian Provinces sought the title of "International Champion," and prizes of \$1,500 first place, \$1,000 second place, \$500 third place, \$300 fourth place and \$200 fifth place as well as

numerous awards of trophies, tools and other prizes.

Placing third in the Mill cabinet contest was Robert Freeman, Local Union 266, Stockton.

Winning third place in the Millwright contest was Bruce D. Maes, Local Union 1607, Los Angeles.

Champion International Carpenter is Christopher T. Cottier, Local Union 1598 of Victoria, B.C.

The Mill Cabinet International Champion is John David Trimble, Local Union 166 from Rock Island, Illinois.

Top honors in the Millwright contest went to James Wright, Local Union 1102, of Detroit.

The climax of the week's ac-

tivities was the awards banquet where prizes and trophies were presented by Leo Grable, director of apprenticeship, and Paul R. Udd, general representative from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Featured speakers included Maurice A. Hutcheson, general president, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The site of next year's contest will be Las Vegas.

The annual contest is sponsored by the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee composed of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters of America, the Associated General Contractors of America and the National Association of Homebuilders.